THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

The Rev. Mr. Kelly—I object to the form of the cath.

His Lordship—What is the objection?

The Rev. Mr. Kelly—That I shall tell the truth, and nothing but the truth. I must, as a minister of the Catholic Church, object to the part that states that I shall tell the whole truth.

His Lordship—The meaning of the cath is this: it is the whole truth touching the trial which you are asked; which you legitimately according to law, can be asked. If anything is asked of you in the witness-box which the law says ought not to be asked—for instance, if you are asked a question the answer to which might criminate yourself—you would be entitled to say, "I object to answer that question, because the answer might criminate myself," and the law would sustain the objection. You can therefore have no objection as a loyal subject, and in duty to the have so the country, to answer the whole truth touching the case which may be lawfully asked.

The Rev. Mr. Kelly, after some objection, took the oath in the usual form, and gave the following evidence: I have been twelve years Catholic priest at the Felling. On Christmas day I received the watch produced.

duced.
By Mr. Headlam-From whom did you receive that

Witness-I received it in connection with the con

fessional.

His Lordship—You are not asked at present to disclose anything stated to you in the confessional; you are asked a simple fact—from whom did you receive that watch which you gave to the policeman?

Witness—The reply to that question would implicate the person who gave me the watch, therefore I cannot answer it. If I answered it, my suspension for life would be a necessary consequence. I should be viblating the laws of the Church, as well as the natural laws.

His Lordship—I have already told you plainly I cannot enter into this question. All I can say is, you are bound to answer, "From whom did you receive that watch?" On the ground I have stated to you, you are not asked to disclose anything that a penitent may have said to you in the confessional. That you are not asked to disclose; but you are asked to disclose from whom you received stolen property on the 25th of December last. Do you answer it, or do you not?

mot? Witness—I really cannot, my lord.

His Lordehip—Then I adjudge you to be guilty of contempt of Court, and order you to be committed to jail. [To the officer of the Court]—Take him into

The reverend witness was accordingly removed in

anstedy of a policeman.

After hearing the other witnesses in the case, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment, with hard labor.

FRANCE.

Panis, March 5.—The Moniteur announces that resterday the Minister of the United States presented his lettres de creance.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, explaining the French

its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, explaining the French policy in Italy.

In mentioning the solution proposed in the message of M. Thouvenel, M. Grandguillot says: "If it is not a Sardinian solution, it is an Italian one. Sardinian will possess in Tuscany an ally who will aid her to evercome the opposition of Naples and Rome, in order to constitute an Italian nation, with the concurrence of all ite nationalities, and not an Italian Kingdom, absorbing everything without considering the essential differences, the opposing interests, and the distrust of Europe." London Times Paris correspondent says:

The London Times Paris correspondent says:
"There is a rumor among military men that the
soldiers now on leave are to rejoin their regiments as
seon as possible. It is said that the Imperial Guard
will not be exempted."

The Cardinals and Prelates who are members of the

The Cardinals and Prelates who are members of the Senate have presented to the House positions demanding the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. The Bulletin des Lois publishes a decree opening, on the estimates of 1859, an extraordinary credit of 246,000 frances for the payment of the expenses of the telegraphic services of the army of Italy. The correspondent of The Morning Post says official telegraphic dispatches have reached Paris from all parts of Italy. The Emperor's speech had not been received very favorably. That the people of Central Italy will confirm the vote of annexation to Piedmoat is fully believed by the Government of that country. The Times correspondent says there has been a complete stagnation in the mercantile world during the past week.

The Paris flour market was dull last week.

Paris, March 6.—The Patrie asserts that the reply of Sardinia to the last dispatch of M. Thouvenel has arrived in Paris.

rrived in Paris.

The King is said to have agreed to the solution pro-The King is said to have agreed to the solution proposed by France in reference to the Romagns, but as regards the solution of the question of Tuscany, proposed by the Emperor, the reply of the King is said to be less distinct. The Patric adds, "We are unable to make known the exact reply of Sardinia" in reference to the amexation of Savoy to France.

Tenns, March 6.—Chevalier Buoncompagni has resigned the post of Governor-General.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 5.—The official Wiener Zeitung will publish to-morrow the following programme of reforms salctioned by the Emperor:

"The Council of the Empire will be augmented by

the nomination of Extraordinary Councilors, selected from among persons of known ability, and by the nom-ination of 37 Ordinary Councilors, chosen from a list to be presented by the Provincial Diets.

"The 37 Ordinary Councilors will be reflected

every six years.
"The Council of the Empire will examine the budget, "The Council of the Empire will examine the budget, control laws relating to financial matters, laws of general interest, projects for the formation of the Provincial Diets, and all questions submitted to its deliberation by the Emperor. Until the convocation of the Provincial Diets, the Emperor will complete the Council of the Empire by appointing persons of great distinction on the basis of population."

ITALY.

SUNDAY, March 4 .- On the occasion of the auniver-Senday, March 4.—On the occasion of the auniversary of the promulgation of the Sardinian Constitution, manifestations were made by the Piedmontese party in the Italian Theater. A demonstration also took place in the French Theater, where the population of Nice demanded the "Ode Napolienne, and the "Reine Hortense," which were performed amid enthusiastic applause, and shouts of "Vica I Imperatore !" "Viva I Annexzione!" The situation of the country is very critical.

ANNEXATION IN CENTRAL ITALY.

ANNEXATION IN CENTRAL ITALY.

The following is a translation of Farini's proclamation to the inhabitants Emilia:

The King has convoked the colleges for the election of the deputies. We aught to set in such a way, if the national will remains constant to its determinations, that the deputies of these provinces may be able to be legally elected and received into the National Parliament. It was a great benefit for Italy when the maginanimons Emperor of the French descended with his heroic troops to maintain, as the ally of the King, the war of independence.

ar of independence.

The benefit was no less great when he secured and the benefit was no less great when he secured and established, after the victories, the principle of non-intervention. Thus, to our advantage, his memorable words were realized that Italy was to be for the Italians. In moments of uncertainty, firm in you faith in him, you have any taken counsel of honor, being well resolved to resist at all cost the restoration of the college covernment, and you have esclaimed Victor well resolved to resist at all cost the restoration of the fallen government, and you have acclaimed Victor Emanuel, who has long reigned over the hearts of the

multitudes.
Discord, disorder, crimes, all went into exile in Discord, disorder, crimes, all went into exile in company with the fugitive sovereigns. The people averaged old and new insults by forgiveness; thanks to order, discipline and constancy, the peoples show themselves worthy of living free. An army was organized at the same time capable not only of repelling the mercenaries raised by the pretenders in vile purlious, but also of dispersing them. The respect due to a benevo-

also of dispersing them. The respect due to a benevolent power and the practical appreciation of the general political situation counseled forbearance in the face
of calumnions hypocrisy and rash provocations.

Europe became convinced that the fallen governments had no other basis than foreign force, that without foreign force they could be neither restored nor
sustained, that the restorations would give rise to continual and profound disturbances, and that against
them the public conscience revolted in such a manner
that every man of honor would feel himself justified in
resorting to desperate acts.

tion was the sole officacious mode of satisfying the peo-ples and securing tranquillity, elsewhere there was ap-parently the belief that this end could be better attainparently the belief that this end could be better attained by organizing a separabe kingdom, consisting of all the free provinces, or of a part of them; and it was thought that after the cessation of the prejudices, in the midst of which the assemblies had deliberated, the principle of non-intervention being secured, order resting firmly on a spirit of universal moderation, that it would be both a pradent and liberal measure to consult again, more largly and solemnly, the national will.

Will.

We who think that authority is only legitimately based on reason, justice, the will and consent of the peoples, we have deemed it incumbent on us, free and

frank citizens, to make a trial in order to strengthen yet more the right of the people and of the nation.

I can give the assurance, that whatever your vote may be, the King and his Government are resolved to

respect it, and cause it to be respected.

Consequently, in virtue of the full powers legally conferred on me, I publish a decree, by which I submit to universal suffrage, direct and secret, these two

mit to universal suffrage, direct and secret, these two propositions:

"Annexation to the constitutional monarchy of the King, Victor Emanuel II." or "a separate kingdom." Inhabitants of the Æmilia! You have the full and entire liberty of voting. Let every citizen act for himself, and in the name of that sovereign God who is the Lord of kings and peoples, in the uprightness of his conscience, and in the plenitude of his freedom, let him choose which ever of the two sides he shall does most useful to his country.

When your vote shall have been duly recorded my task will be accomplished, and I shall joyfully lay down the power confided to me by you. You gave me a distinct and clear mandate; Laccepted it with faith in God's justice, in our right, in your virtue; I have discharged it with firmness; I have governed in accordance with public opinion and not that of parties; I have governed with the sole view of realizing the end proposed by your votes; honor and frankness have been the only guides of my policy.

Bolegna*, March 1, 1989.

THE ELECTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

THE ELECTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

THE ELECTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

Correspondence of The Lendon Times.

MILAN, March 2.

The elections are fixed for the 25th inst., and Parliament is convoked for the 2d of April. One can scarcely overrate the importance of these two facts, which leave, at any rate, no doubt about the resolution of Piedment to pursue the road once chosen. By a curcus coincidence, M. Thouvenel's note of the 31st of January, proposing the same solution, appeared the same day in the papers, adding thus, as it were, the sanction of France to the resolution of Piedment. It must, however, he recollected that a month has passed since that note was written, and that at the end of that note the readiness of France is expressed to listen to

since that note was written, and that at the end of that note the readiness of France is expressed to listen to any modifications and combinations which might lead to a less radical solution.

It is the proposal of a new and less radical combination of this kind which has thrown lately a cloud over the political sky of Italy: the traces of it are visible in the dark passage of the Emperor's speech, where it is said that he counseled the King of Sardinia to respond favorably to the wishes of the provinces which have offered themselves to him, but to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany and to respect in principle the

have offered themselves to him, but to maintain the antonen, of Tuscany and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See.

Alchough people might have been prepared for something unpleasant, this dark passage has caused wry faces. "What does it mean I" every one asks himself. The sanguine see in it simply an administrative autonomy for Tuscany, and a species of feudal vassaling of the Romagna towards the Pope. The more mistrastful apprehend the reopening of the old game, which every one hoped was concluded.

The decree summoning Tuscany to give, on the 11th and 12th inst., a plebiscite, by universal suffrage and by ballet, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom, seems to indicate that the latter are right. It is a thunderboit from a clear sky, unexpected and dazzling.

dom, seems to indicate that the latter are right. It is a thunderbolt from a clear sky, unexpected and dazzling. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are, as I have repeatedly said, in bad odor in Italy, and not unjustly so. The popular movement in Italy, like all really national movements, is carried on by the most intelligent and wealthy classes of the country, while the mass of the lower classes, as more or less everywhere. mars of the lower classes, as more or less everywhere else, takes little active interest in politics, being perhaps more behind in education proportionally than in any other country, while they are, at the same time, more under the influence of the clerky, a class which is not everywhere so devoted to national interests as its great majority is in Lombardy. Thus the fate of Taccany is to be specially committed to the meight and penetration of the most ignorant part of the population, whom it will be even difficult to teach what they are expected to vote. Take any peasant in the world and try to give him an idea of a sexurate kingdom. It is a hard case that ignorance should be appealed to for the best solution of a political question.

bard case that ignorance should be appealed to for the best solution of a political question.

But it is not so much the result of this plebiscite which renders people anxions, for it is expected to be favorable to the annexation; it is the apprehension of what else may follow after this first stroke.

The Emperor's speech was expected with no less impatience by the French army in Italy than by the Italians themselves, and certainly the impression produced on the former was not much more satisfactory than that produced on these latter. The only question which was eagerly asked from those who got the first sight of the speech was, "Shall we have war or not?" The disposition is decidedly beliecese, and Italy is thought a more agreeable garrison than some small town in France. If there is no war, it is felt this Capua must be left, and the only alternative offered in Capua must be left, and the only alternative offered in the speech is a garrison at Chambery, with plenty of Fantini, in company with Cialdini, has gone to Con-

Falini, in company with Casidin, has gone to Con-tral Italy. The second, as you remember, was spoken of as Lientenant to the Minister of War in Central Italy. His journey, therefore, is interpreted as a tour of inspection on a field where he might be soon called pon to act.

In the midst of this political uncertainty and gun-

In the midst of this political uncertainty and gunpowder smell the electioneering movement has begun
gain with fresh vigor. Almost all the electoral assoiations and eircoli which took part in the communal
nd provincial elections have revived to new life, and
re busy in coming to some understanding about their
ist of candidates. You hear of nothing but electoral
meetings and candidates; every one is full of them.
The subject has been so eagerly taken up that it has
almost thrown into the background general politics,
which is almost incredible in such an interesting moment.

A carious feature in this movement is the absence of individual agitation. In vain would you seek for spontaneous candidates addressing electors or canvassing votes. Such a step would be the surest means to not being elected. It would pass for personal ambition, which is, with a certain affectation, excluded from this electioneering movement. All are supposed to act from patriotism, and without any consideration for themselves. The initiative comes entirely from the electoral associations. Of programmes there is but little trace, except certain vague expressions which do not much differ from each other. The only point on which all speak out distinctly is that the candidate must pledge himself to promote by all means in his power the amexation of the four provinces of Central Italy. It is needless to remark what a power for decisive action a Parliament thus constituted will give to an energetic Ministry.

THE AUSTRIAN TYRANNY IN VENETIA. The Opinione of Turin publishes in Fronch the following circular by Count Cavour on Count von Bissengen's circular to the Venetian delegations:

To the King's Legations at Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Peterburg.

Milan, Feb. 20, 1860.

Monoreum Le Ministere: I husten to direct your attention to the annexed document, which a journal of this city has just published. Some time ago Austria gave a contradiction, though her official journals, to the rumor that the state of siege had been proclaimed in Venetia. At the same time the King's Government

in Venetia. At the same time the King's Government was accused of festering disturbance by its emissaries among the Italian populations left by the Treaty of Zurich under the dominion of Austria.

The document that I have the honor of transmitting to you will edify the Government of — respecting the real causes of the profound discontent and constant agitation prevailing in Venetia. By this circular to the imperial and royal Austrian delegations in Venetia, Count Bissingen subjects to forced enrollment in compagnies de discipline, a mode of punishment which no civilized nation has inserted in its codes, which we search for in vain in the Austrian code, and which is nearly equivalent to convict labor, all the individuals

search for in vain in the Austrian code, and which is nearly equivalent to convict labor, all the individuals who by their antecedents, sometimes, or conduct, may appear capable of making attempts hostile to the Austrian Imperial Government.

Be so good, Monnicur le Ministre, as to point out to the Government of —, 1, that the elasticity of these expressions is so great that nearly the whole male population of Venetia may come under this category; 2, that the circular says expressly that no considerations of health will be attended to which might oppose the application of this mode of chastisement: 3, that the measure in question is not temporary, as the state of siege naturally is, and that it equally has for its effect the substitution in Venetia of military authority

effect the substitution in Venetia of military authority for the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals. I think it would be advisable to place these observa-tions before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaving to him the task of deducing the necessary consequences of this state of things in Venetia.

Accept, &c., C. CAVOUR.

MOROCCO.

Manch 3.—Gen. Echague has commenced a for ward movement from Serailo, but it is not known in what direction.

Marshal O'Donnell has sent to Madrid the cannon

AFRICA.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION. The following very interesting communication has just been received by Mr. William Logan of Glasgow, from Dr. Livingstone's brother, Mr. Charles Living-"Kongove, Mouth of Zambesi, Dec. 1, 1859,

"Me DEAR FRIEND: We have explored the river Shiré to its source in the great lake Nyassa. The river is about 200 miles long, and has a deep channel for 112 miles from its mouth. A series of rapids then com-

mence, extending about 30 miles, after which there is no other impediment to navigation to Lake Nyassa; and how far that extends to the north, we are as yet mable to say; natives informed us that it took three months to reach the head of the lake.

"The Shire flows through an exceedingly fertile valley, which is bounded by two ranges of lofty hills, and is from 10 to 12 miles wide at the lake, and from 20 to 30 below the cataracts. East of the cataracts are the highlands—a magnificent country, well watered and wooded, with a rich soil and pretty numerous population. From the large number of old gray-headed the highlends—a magnificent country, well watered and wooded, with a rich soil and pretty numerous population. From the large number of old gray-headed people we met, it would appear to be a fine healthy country, well adapted for European constitutions. The men are all armed with hows and arrows, or spears, yet they do not seem to be bloodthirsty. As a general thing they treated us with civity. As was natural, they were at first somewhat snepsicous, but as soon as we told them what our object was, their suspicious vanished. One chief, however, said that parties had come to him before with as line a story as we had, and after a few days jumped up, seized a number of his people, and carried them off as slaves. We snapected that he himself had engaged in this business. The country is well adapted for cattle and sheep. Beside various kinds of provisions, &c., they grow cotton largely. In the high lands and low lands, through 2½ of latitude, we met with cotton everywhere, and it may be as fine a cotton country for several degrees further to the north than we were. We went no further than the foot of Lake Nyassa. Some cotton patches covered three acres, though for the most part they did not exceed half an acre. Each family seems to have its own exten plantation, which is carefully cultivated. They could raise almost any amount if they they did not exceed half an acre. Each family seems to have its own cetton plantation, which is carefully cultivated. They could raise almost any amount it they had a market for it. The cotton is of two kinds—the foreign and the native. The former is of good staple and quality; the latter is short in the staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. The foreign is porennial,

foreign and the native. The former is of good stape and quality; the latter is short in the staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. The foreign is perennial, and requires planting only once in three years. It is burned down before the rains, and soon springs up again of its own accord. The native has to be planted every year in the highlands. The people prefer it, because, they say, it makes the stronger cloth. In well-nigh every village we saw men spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth, in looms of a very simple construction. Both spinning and weaving are very tedious processes.

"They are all anxious to trade. The women were often up all night grinding their corn to sell to us. One village we passed without halting. The inhabitants followed us, calling upon our guide to réturn with them to trade. As a last argument, they shouted, 'Are we to have it said that white people came to our 'country and we did not see them?"

"They are by no means tectotalers. Large quantities of beer are manufactured by them, and they are as fond of it as our countrymen are of whisky. The chief of a village almost always presented us with a large pot of beer. We passed a village one day, and saw a large party of men sittit g smoking in the public square, who did not seem at all communicative. After resting a little under a tree, a short distance from them, they sent us a calabash of beer, to see if we were friends, which was to be manifested by our partaking of it. We saw many partially intoxicated people, tiply chiefs, and even members of the learned professions get 'a little elevated at times.' A native doctor, with his cupping-horn hanging round his neck, who had evidently been making some deep potations, came out and scolded us severely: 'Is this the way to enter 'a man's village, without sending word that you are 'coming?' Entering a hat, he came out staggering under a large pot of beer, which he presented to us. Perhaps his patients only pay him with beer. I wish we had a few hundred good, indust constructed, water communication all the way to England. The natives are industrious, and somewhat ingenious. The bave better houses and implements than any on the Zambesi. They would not, I think, molest emigrants. With good missionaries the most happy results might be anticipated.

"Yours with much e-teem," "CHARLES LIVINGSTONE."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Times (City Article) of March 6, says: The publication of the dispatch of the French Foreign Minister on the allairs of Italy, although the general tenor of its contents was previously known, caused the English funds to open this morning with much heaviness and a further decline. The quotations of Exchange from the Continent present a rather better appearance, and at mest of the principal places money is very abundant; at Hamburg the rate is only 1½ per cent, and at Frankfort 1½.

There was no withdrawal of gold from the Bank on Monday.

There was no withdrawal of gold from the Bank on Monday.

The Bombay telegram to-day announces the long-expected response to the buoyant prices of Indian securities on this side. The advance since the previous mail has been on the four per cents from \$12655, on the five per cents from \$11 to \$65, and on the five and a half per cents, from \$61 to \$100). At Calcutta, also, according to the last accounts received at Bombay, there had been a geneal rise of between 3 and 4 per cent. A private telegram from Marsellies likewise states that the five and a balf per cent ioan had been closed; under these circomstances the further supplies that will be sent to the London market are likely for the present to be limited.

THE TEATRADE. March 5.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were \$94.849 lb, which is an increase of 20,542 lb compared with the previous statement.

The following is from The Times (city article) of March 7: Although the discussion of last evening, on the Savoy question, created a disagreeable impression, the English funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, which has been maintained to the close. Cousels, left off yesterday at \$45, having been steady throughout the day at \$44.2945 (or money, and \$91,495) (or the lith April.

In the Foreign market there has been more activity, and occasionally an advance has taken place. The last price freign Exchanges Teeday afcronce the rates on Amsterdam and

In the Fo cign market there has been more activity, and occasionally an advance has taken place. The last price from Paris was 67 85c., showing a fractional rise. In the foreign Exchanges Toesday afternoon the rates on Amsterdam and Hamnary were slightly lower.

The aggregate Australian gold known to be at sea for Eccland is \$500,610. The rate of insurance on the Australian

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company a resolu-tion to use £100,000 additional capital, in 17; \$\Psi\$ cont preference shares of £1 each, redocmable in two years, at 20 \$\Psi\$ cont preference minn, was carried.

American Securities unaltered.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET, March 5 and 6.—The ced to 20 P cer

business transacted in Cotten for the two days has been unnarially small, and the sales harely reach 9,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change
LONDON CORN MARKET, March 5.—The market was Fatthe rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTOFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTOFFS MARKET, March 6.—The business was dull to-day, and quite of a retail character. Whest and Flour maintained the prices of this day week. Oats unaltered. Barley, Beans and Peas were without chenge in value or demand. Indian Corn was in moderate request, but at rather lewer prices, Galatz and Odessa being, in some cases, and at 24.6 \$\tilde{a}\$ viole.

London Produce and Provision Market, March 6.—Tea heavy. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice firm. Molasses mailtared. Saltpeter flat. Tallow quiet at 60 on the spot; 59,3 for the month. Spirits of Turpentine 37, 233, 6 for American. Scotch Fig Iron 29,3259,6 \$\tilde{a}\$ tum.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The following is an accurate synopsis of an act to establish and regulate ferries between the City New-York and Staten Island:

SECTION I empowers the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to establish, by a lease of not exceeding ten years at any one time, so many ferries between the City of New-York and such points on Staten Island between the Salton' Sung Harbor on the Kills and the Government fortifications on the Nairows, as they may consider conductive to the public convenience.

Sec. 2. Renewals of leases for like periods to be made at public auction; the notice to specify the terms and conditions of

public convenience.

Sec. 2. Renewals of leases for like periods to be made at public auction; the notice to specify the terms and conditions of lease, the property in detail which the new lease will be compelled to take at an appraisal, and the actual corrent regulations established by the Commissioners for the running of the ferry.

Sec. 3. The leasees to give timely specification to Commissioners of the property which they claim to be subject to appraisal; this claim to be investigated by Commissioners, and their decision to be final; and the new leasees to be bound to take and pay for such property at an appraisal to be made by Commissioners to be supported by the Supreme Court.

Sec. 4. The new leasees to be entitled to have appraised and to take the ferry landings of the former leasees, whether such appraisals be demanded or not by the former leasees.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may appropriate for Statem Island ferry landings so much of each side of the Rattery front as they may think proper, with the right to erect sollable piers, and to give proper access to the same; the improvements made to be subject to appraisal against new leasees.

Sec. 6 authories leasees to take, on the Statem Island shore, by virtue of the eminent domain, through commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court, whatever property the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may determine to be necessary for ferry purposes. The amount of the assessed value of the fee is to be paid by the lease to the Clerk of Richmond County, for account of the common of the property. Theroupon, the fee is to be vested in the Supervisor of the town in which the property is situated and his successors in office, in trust for the town, but to be always devoted to the purposes of a ferry. The leasee is to erect such ferry accommodations as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may direct; and, at the end of his lease, is entitled to have such improvements appraised against the new leasee, but the new leasee, but the new lease is to r

place in the improvements (if any) existing upon the property at the time of its accurication; and so, in like manner, through all absequent renewals.

Size, 7 prevides for notice to unknown owners of property authorises in last section to be taken for ferry purposes.

Size, 8 Provides that the lessess of all present and future ferries to Staten Island shall be wholly subject to the control and requestions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as to character & c. of boots, termin of ferries, hours and frequency of trips, police management, &c.; additional boats shall be put on when required by Commissioners, and boats determined by them to be unsuitable are to be withdrawn.

Sixe, 9. Rules and regulations are to be made by the Commissioners, and revised every three months. The ferries are to be regulated upon the principle that after full remuneration and security to the lessess, the balance of the income is to be devoted to promete the public context and convenience. The Superintendent to enforce an observance of the regulations established by the Commissioners, it is be appointed, and his salary fixed by them, but he is to be paid out of the forty receipts; and the lesses are to give to the Commissioners, every three months or oftener if required, a teturn, under oath, of the receipts and dishursements of the forty. ents of the ferry.

10. Ferry lease may be revoked for wliful violation of rules

established by Commissioners.

SEC 11. In cases of unforceson interruptions of ferry service,
Commissioners may grant temporary ferry licenses.

SEC 12. Fees of Commissioners of Appraisal, \$10 per day: to
te paid by new lessed.

SEC 13. Act to take effect (monedialsty.

ART ITEMS.

If the benevolent millionaires of this opulent metropolis, when they sit down to make their wills, and are parceling out their property in small sums to various charitable societies, giving ten thousand dollars to the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and a hundred thousand to found a church in Borrioboola-Gha, would but contribute something toward the foundation of a building for the exposition of works of Art, they might solace themselves with the reflection that they had done an act which would cause their memories smell sweet and blossom long after they had returned to the dust from which they had originally sprung. But they don't see it. They bequeath their money for the most whimsical purposes, while so practical and serviceable an object as the one we have mentioned is entirely overlooked. A good soul who had the kind-est intentions in the world, the other day left a legacy of three bundred thousand dollars to the City of New York, to be used in establishing an Agricultural School. But how can New-York bave an Agricultural School? This is a city, an aggregation of all manner of artifiinlities, and the only art it cannot foster is that of agiculture. The same amount of money bestowed upon the city to be employed in building a half where artists could display their works, would be a boon indeed. Yet this palpable need no one will condescend to sup-ply. We have an abundance of spacious markets where market gardeners can display their carrots and cabbages, and public shambles in which our butchers can offer their fatted calves for sale, but there is no place where a painter or a sculptor can display the reult of his labors. Are not artists as much entitled to the protection of the corporation as hucksters and pork dealers ! Clearly our city fathers think they are not, and if they were to express an opinion on the subject, it would be like that of the first of the four Georges, if beebles will be boets and bainders let em sdarve.' But people will be poets and painters, and many more people think it a good thing to do so, too. Let those who doubt the great public want of which we have made mention, set out in pursuit of the products of an artist's studio and they will discover how hopeless the pursuit will be. It is only by accident that access can obtained to our artists' studios, even by those who know where to find them, and as the annual exhibition of the National Academy is open but a short time and can admit but a limited number of pictures, there must be a vast quantity painted that are never seen by any

-An exquisitely beautiful picture has just been finished by Mr. Eastman Johnson, exquisite in color and treatment, intended, we believe, for publication, being a portrait of the little slave girl Pink, whose purchase by the people of Plymouth Church has formed the subject of a great number and variety of newspaper comments. The subject, at the first thought, may not seem one capable of artistic elaboration, but Mr. Johnson has treated it in such a manner as to make it both real and ideal. Pink is a bright-complexioned quadroon, with the full black eye peculiar to her race; the artist has placed her in a reclining position upon a fox's ekin looking intently at a pearl ring on her forefinger. The same artist has recently finished another cabinet picture representing a lady sitting in her boudoir examining a portfolio of poetry It is a portrait, but the treatment of the subject elevates it into the re--In alluding to the reported discovery of a photo-

graph of Washington Irving, we expressed a doubt of there being any such thing, as the friends of Irving knew nothing of it, and his refusal to sit for his daguerreotype was well known. But it seems that he did mce sit, two years ago, to the camera, and though it was supposed the daguerreotype had been destroyed, it has been recovered by Mr. Brady, who has produced from it a life-sized colored portrait of most remarkable excellence. Those who have known Irving in his latter years, will immediately recognize in this interesting picture as nearly perfect a resemblance of Geoffry Crayon as it is possible for the photographic art to produce from so small a model as the daguerreotype from which this likeness was taken.

-It must be a great satisfaction to all who feel an nterest in the cause of art in this country, to know that the Fine Art Commission for superintending and directing the work of ornamenting the National Capitol has fallen into such competent hands. They have not yet had an opportunity of doing anything toward rectifying the wretched mistakes made by the late Superintendent, but by their admirable Report they have shown a perfect knowledge of their duty, and have laid down the outlines of a system which can hardly fail to have an important influence in all governmental attempts at decoration hereafter. The Report bears evidence of its being the work of Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Commission. While clearly and forcibly pointing to his command made by the late Superintendent of the Capitol Extension, the Report indulges in no severity of expression, but shows the necessity of utterly ex-tinguishing all the costly trumpery which has been foisted upon our great national structure, and beginning de novo on a radically different system. It should be remembered, to the credit of President Buchanan, that the gentlemen composing this Board were of his selection, and it is only to be regretted that he has not been equally fortunate in all his appointments since he came

-The babit of imitation is very strong in our provinial neighbors: the plan of artists "Receptions" which was instituted in New-York but three years since, has been adopted in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we learn that something of the kind is to be attempted in Brooklyn. An artists' "Reception" is to be held, we understand; this evening, at Dod-worth's Hall, in Montague Place. There are a good many artists who live in Brooklyn, and a few who have their studios there. Coleman and Eytinge have their rooms in the Dodworth Building in Montague Place, opposite the Academy of Music. Frothingham lives near by, and Williamson, Hubbard, Gignoux, Falconer and Huntington, all have their domi cils in the city of churches.

-It is a good sign for our landscape painters that they are giving more attention to marine subjects than they have done hitherto. One of the closest students and most conscientious interpreters of nature among our landscape artists, Mr. Shattuck, we are happy to find, has turned his attention to the sea coast, and has produced a picture giving good promise of the great things he may accomplish hereafter.

THE LYNN STRIKE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Telbune.

Sir: Your strictures in THE TRIBUNE of the 17th inst, on a remark made at the meeting of the workingmen held in this city a few days since, have reference, I suppose, to the remarks I then made, that "we wished nothing to do with Socialist schemes," are calculated to give a wrong impression.

My remark was based upon the opinion that the meet-

ing was called for the purpose of assisting the shoe-makers of Lynn in gaining that which it is evident they That (and I think I am right, too) was the object of the meeting.
Had we been called upon for the purpose of offering

Had we been called upon for the purpose of offering advice or debating political questions, "Socialist chemes," or other matters, I for one should have been greatly pleased to listen to the discussion.

But could we reasonably—having one object in view—wander off in an entirely different direction, misleading those that were present, and allowing those that were not to form all sorts of opinions as to what really was the object of the meeting! Using the language I did, I simply wished to call the attention of the speaker from that which did not concern us to that which did not concern us to that which did not whether we could or could not assist them; and that alone should have claimed our attention.

Permit me to assure you that no person would be more gratified than I if the shoemakers would take your advice, and act enough like men to carry it out; but of their capacity to act intelligently for their benefit I have doubts.

I have read The Trinune from its commencement, and can testify with what carnestness you have worked

for the benefit of the workingmen, and you deserve

their thanks.

I trust you will do me the favor to permit the above

to spear in your paper, and oblige Yours.

[We still think the remarks objected to by Mr. Reynolds were pertinent, and that, while it was proper to make the raising of money for the strikers the main business of the meeting, it was competent also to indi-cate that the true and lasting remedy for the evils under. which the shoemakers suffer was something quite other than unearned contributions-was cooperation amone themselves to produce shoes, and direct dealing with the shoe-wearing public in the disposal of them .- Ed.]

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I notice by the frequent references to it in letters from Albany, and the announcement of numer-ous petitions in its favor in the Legislature, that a very lively interest is felt in regard to the bill introduced into the Senate relative to the engraving of bank notes, a copy of which was published in your issue of the 6th instant. We have been aware for some little time that the several companies formerly engaged in the business of engraving in this city were consolidated into one association, and that the Superintendent of the Banking Department had favored this consolidathe Banking Department had favored this consolida-tion; but we were not aware until lately, by observing the agitation of the subject in the public journals, of the wide-spread dissatisfation with the arrangement which prevails among the banks themselves, whose hitherto unquestioned privilege of employing the en-gravers they preferred has been recently denied to them by the Superintendent.

I do not wonder at this dissatisfaction, for it is an innovation upon private rights quite new and startling.

I do not wonder at this dissatisfaction, for it is an innovation upon private rights quite new and startling. Under this ruling, every banking institution in this State is forced to employ but the one company, notwithstanding there are others formed under the laws of the State, with large capital and abundant business requisites, equally competent to do the work, and perhaps more so. Whatever may be urged in behalf of this concentration of patronage, on the ground of the superior stability of a company sustained by compulsory patronage, the damage to the community on sequent upon it is manifest. The great source of protection against counterfeits is to be found in the superior workmanship and sufeguards elicited by competition among artists, who are constantly making it a study, and who have an interest in producing all the improvements possible in this direction. Of course it is plain that if one company has the monopoly of the business, and is safe against the competition of rivals, there is an end to all incentive to advancement in this particular, and a premium is thus offered to indolence and extortion.

Under the impulse of competition, our bank note en-

there is an end to all incentive to advancement in this particular, and a premium is thus offered to indolence and extortion.

Under the impulse of competition, our bank note engravers have reached a high order of excellence in this branch of the arts, and European banks prefer the workmanship of our artists, and send their orders for bank notes to this country in preference to employing French or English engravers, notwithstanding the admitted superiority of the latter in other departments of the art. It seems by the compilation of tables relating to banking, that the circulation of notes in the United States is over \$180,000,000, and it is a matter of no small moment that this immense sum of representative value should be as well guarded as possible against the inreads of counterfeiters. It will probably be a long time before we can find a substitute for our bank note circulation, and it becomes our bounden duty to make it as safe and effective for the purpose of its creation as possible. Gold coin, if indeed it can be kept in the country to any extent, is little used for circulation, and it is found to possess no greater immunity against the counterfeiter than bank notes; sparious coins being quite as common as counterfeit bank notes and more difficult of detection.

Whatever may be the objection of the Superintendent of the Banking Department to the admission of other Companies to compete with the present nanopolizing association, and we are informed that he makes the danger of over issues of notes by irresponsible Companies a chief objection—but what assurance of avoiding such an improbable frand as this is farnished by one Company more than another does not appear—he virtually becomes the advocate and supporter of a monopoly, and a menopoly too well calculated to create infinite mischief, by gradually, if not speedhy, tempting higher prices for it. The depressing effect upon those engaged in the avocation of engravers, and those dependent upon this branch of that ast for their superior, must be apparent;

port, must be apparent; and the mangeration, at ansening tend period of the world of a, monopoly in a calling so extensively followed as the one we are treating
of, is as unnatural almost as the revival of the slavetrade. Monopoles are generally supposed to be monstrocities of the past, and abominations unknown to
this age of freedon and intelligence; but here is one of
the most hideous form confronting us to-fay.

Another objection of the Superintendent is said to be
an apprehension that the materials used in engraving
bank-notes may, in the event of the failure of a Company possessing them, get into ursa'e hands, and be
used in counterfeiting other notes; but this is really a
stretch of official fore cast quite uncalled for, and it
would seem that the withholding from a Company already established the power to use its materials for
work ordered from it, would be more likely to precipitate such a use of its implements, than the granting it
the power to employ them in executing the orders for
which those materials and implements were prepared.
It appears that the Banks of the State have with one
voice condemned the course of the Superintendent in
this matter, and more than two thirds of them have voice condemned the course of the Superintendent in this matter, and more than two-thirds of them have already petitioned the Legislature to pass the bill, which simply requires that the Superintendent shall give parmission to engrave bank-notes to such Companies or Corporations within this State as shall farming the indorsement of fifty or more Banks in the State as to treir fitness and capacity to do the work. A bill so manifestly just and reasonable ought not to meet with opposition, and we wonder that so sagacious and aspiring a man as the Superintendent should be willing to throw his influence against it, which it appears he is doing.

The Banking Law could never have contemplated The Banking Law could never have contemplated such a rendering as is given to it—that the Superintendent should alone direct and control the engraving and printing of bank notes. It says merely that the Superintendent is to cause to be engraved and printed in the best manner to guard against counterfeiters. Does this make it a prerogative of his department to confer the whole of this important work, against the expressed wishes of those directly interested in it, to one Compaty? If such is the law, it was manifestly an oversight of the Legislature at the time in allowing it to be made so; and the fact that those who first carried out its provisions, and those who have subsequently done so, until quite a recent period, did not so regard it, but employed seven different firms of engravers, is obtaining of the Superintendent in regard to this matter is an anomaly in legislation which calls for a speedy correction; and we cannot but believe that both Houses of the Legislature will so decide as soon as the bill comes before them.

ENECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZ-

From The Charlestown Spirit of Jeferson, March 16.

Another, and it is hoped to be the final, set in the Harper's-Ferry tragedy, has been enacted, and Aaron D. Stevens and Albert Hazlett have been sent to "that bourne from which no traveler returneth." Although it is known that at least four of the Brown party yet remain unwhipped of justice, still the desire is that no more blood be shed, and that the remaining wretches be pern itted to wander through the world with the sting of a guilty conscience, and scorned by all honest men, rather than our county shall be made the thealer of another season of excitement.

The near approach of the day of execution seemed to have little effect on the prisoners, and for the past few days they were unusually cheerful—Stevens declaring it was his wish to be free, and therefore desired the day for his execution to arrive. Mrs. Pearce, the sister of Stevens, was with him up to yesterday morning, and made a line impression on all with whom she was thrown by her lady-like deportment and conduct. On Thursday a Mies Danbar of Ohio arrived in town. It is said she was engaged to be married to Stevens at the time of the Harper's Ferry invasion, and has corresponded with him since his imprisonment in this town. She is a lady of much intelligence and beauty.

A brother of Hazlett, who resides in Armstrong County, Penn., also arrived a few days ago, and was present with his brother until vesterday morning. He present with the Brown party, and counseled him to abandon all hope of a reprieve or commutation of punishment.

Yesterday morning the table was set in the passage

mbandon all hope of a reprieve or commutation of punishment.

Yesterday morning the table was set in the passage for the criminals to eat, and sented around were the two men who, in a few hours, were to be launched into eternity, a sister, and a betrothed of one, and the brother of the other. A solemn feast, and one which was sceningly enjoyed by but two—the condemned.

After the breakmet had been partaken of, the friends of the criminals bade them a long furewell and took a carriage for Harper's Ferry, where they remained until the bodies of the executed reached that place.

At 11 o'clock the field on which the scafold was erected was occupied by a large number of spectators, a still larger number, however, remaining in town to accompany the sad procession. Col. John T. Gibson was in command of the military, which made a magnificent display. The following compasies were posted around the scafold before the arrival of the prisoners:

Persorting to desperate acts. But while in Italy it was proclaimed that amexa-

Eggland will tolerate the Annexation of Savoy to France. LIST OF THE HUNGARIAN'S PASSENCERS.

The steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 8th March, arrived here on Tuesday morning with three days later news from Europe. The Canada and Etna arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night, March 4. The Bobemian arrived at Queenstown on Wedn

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

ANNEXATION PROCEEDING IN ITALY.

day morning, March 7. Mesers. Allen and Gillespie, the agents, have for? warded the following list of the passengers, &c., who were on board the Hungarian:

Were on hoard the Hungarian:

Cabia Passengers—J. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Balmer, Rev. James Stewart, Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans, Allan Cameron, W. R. Crocker, J. W. Crocker, Mr. Lesile, Mr. and Mrs. Taibot, Dr. and Mrs. Samanies, Barry A. E. Cortin, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Boultenbouse, Mr. Boulton, Mrs. Delace and child, Dr. Barrett, and G. J. Nash, officer in charge of mails.

Steerage Passengers—Hugh M'Caffrey, Abraham Tagg, Win, Vegle, John Richardon, Henry Richardson, T. Allen, Frederick Child, Bell Morrison, Richard Madden, Robert Martin, E. D. Bartlett, George Shank, George McDernott, John Daly, John Delaney, Wm. Kerley, William Wright, Michael Locey, Martin Downes, Francis Richardson, Miss Elles She chas, and Patrick McGuerin.

Crew—Salling Department—W. H. Hardie, 1st officer; Wm.

McDermott, John Daly, John Deinney, Win. Kerley, William Wright, Michael Locey, Martin Downes, Francis Richardson, Miss Elles Shrehan, and Patrick McGuerin.

Cress-Salling Department—W. H. Hardie, 1st officer; Wm. Alba, 2d officer; Richard Porter, 2d officer; William Csin, 4th officer; M. Riedding, boatswain; James Barley, boatswain's mate; John Balley, M. M'Pherson, A. Liddle, A. Phillips, J. Shannon, Wilfram Quism, A. McMillan, Thomay M'Lean, J. Crossthwalte, R. Lutus, David Jenes, Thomas Carter, John Ramsden, George Receipt, John Bonnett, M. Gelightly, M Donald, Edwards, Williams, Osove, Watt, Greensway, Merriana, P. Mitchell, A. Boyd, W. Craddock, Gilbert, Johnston, Chorley, M'Cullech, John Brice, seamen; Nelson, Wakes, ordinary scamen; Maxwell, boy. Regineer; A. Smith, 3d engineer; John Clark, 4th engineer; Hagh M'Guen, 5th engineer; John Clark, 4th engineer; Hagh M'Guen, 5th engineer; John Clark, 4th engineer; Hagh M'Guen, 5th engineer; John Jones, John Fox, Richard M'Ralley, Archibald M Call, John Jones, John Fox, Richard M'Ralley, Archibald M Call, John Jones, John Haml, William Wehh, Alexander Watson, Rich. M'Donald, Thomas Shaw, William Flamilgan, T. Jamerson, Thomas Ritche, James Allicen, Robert Edwards, fremen. Victualing Department—C. M'Donald, let steward; J. M'Kinnon, second steward; Richard Thomas, John Maddon, George Edwards, Alexander Wapshaw, Edward Lennan, Robort Dewar, James Rhedee, Hugh M'Gregor, Thomas Hannah, stewards; Francis Duvoure and George Searisbrook, Ocoks, William Preston, Balezs, James Gittins, butcher; J. Lenzell, John Bressan, Thomas Kennedy, James, Konard Hazuah, stewarda; Francis Duveure and George Searisbrook, Cooks, William Preston, Bakera; Janese Gittins, butcher; J. Lengrell, John Bremsen, Thomas Kennedy, James Kenard, Edward M. Main, Augustus Caine, William Howarth, Robert Stevenson, Peter M. Cron, stewards; Edward Morphy, William Herocks, cooks; William Prescott, Richard Jones, Joseph Marniott, stewards; T. S. Grein, storekcepor; Dr. Forguson; T. Robertson, purser; Miss Caughtrie, stowardses; Jones, steward.

The return from the Liverpool emigration agent gives: From Liverpool, crew, 80; cabin passengers, 30; steerage passengers, 40; from Queenstown, cabin passengers, 15; steerage passengers, 40. Total, 205. GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, March 5, the Duke of New-castle stated the course her Majesty's Government intended to pursue with respect to a vote of the House in reference to a treaty of commerce with France. He said that if the address should be brought up to morrow from the Commons, the Government proposed to dis-cuss it in their Lordships' House on Friday; but if it were brought up on Thursday, to postpone the discus-tion to Menday.

ion to Monday.

A'ter reading the Companies' bill a third time, and the Administration of Poison bill a second time, their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, March 5, the report on the Customs act was brought up, and agreed to with a few amendments.

On proceeding to the other orders of the day, Lord Painterston moved that they be postponed until after. Palmerston moved that they be postponed until after the notice of motion given by Mr. Byng for an address to her Majesty, on the subject of the commercial treaty

Mr. Lindsay observed that the terms of that motion

Mr. Lindsay observed that the terms of that motion were not before the House.

Mr. Kinglake opposed the motion of Lord Palmerston, and called upon the House not to depart from the ordinary mode of proceeding.

Mr. Byng said if it was the opinion of the House that the exact terms of his motion should be previously before it, he would postpone the motion until Thursday. Lord Pulmerston then offered to withdraw his motion. Objections were raised to the proposed day, and the discussion of this question gradually drew into its area topics of much larger dimensions, the most prominent being the annexation of Savoy to France.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald urged this subject with great earnestness upon the House, and expressed his hope that Parliament would make a solemn protest against that act.

Mr. Bright condemned the terms employed by Mr.

Mr. Bright condemned the terms employed by Mr. Roebuck inveighed against the Emperor of the French, whom he accused of breach of treaties.

Lord John Russell said that such irritating discussions only sowed suspicion and distrust, and were calculated to bring about a total rupture with a neighboring friendly country. He thought the present was not the time to raise the discussion. Sardinia, the Power meet interested, had not spoken on the subject. His opinion was, that the treaty of commerce with France was destined, if approved by Parliament, to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two nations by giving both an interest in the blessings of peace, which would tend to prevent the great calamity of war. After some further discussion, the motion was with-

The House then went into Committee upon the Cus The "Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Invest-

The "Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments bill" was read a second tine.

On the order for the second reading of the "Settled Estates Act (1856) Amendment bill," Mr. Byng moved to defer the second reading for six months. The bill was opposed and supported by several members. Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 86 to 43; so the bill is lost.

The House then adjourned.

The Shipping Gazette says:

"During the month of February, the number of wreeks was 154. In January, 224; making a total during the present year of 383."

The Irish papers deny that Mdlle. Piecolomini has been mated in the holy bonds of matrimony since her arrival in Dublin.

The Prince of Orange paid a visit to the Great Eastern, on Monday, 5th of March.

The number of vouchers for this ball exchanged up to the evening of the 5th exceeded 6,000. Not less than 8,000 are expected to be present.

The pictureaque marine terrace, crected by the late Lord Murray, at a cost of £6,000, on a spur of the Cast'e Hill, Edinburgh, has given way owing to the effective foundation, and become a mass of ruins.

Bownay, Feb. 11.—The 31st Foot Regiment will embark in the Earl of Clare on the 15th February.

The 3 Regiment of Native Infantry is expected from Wassend, and will embark in the Dalhousie and Prince Arthur on the 16th and 17th February.

THE SECRECY OF THE CONFESSIONAL. NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—DURMAN, March 5—CROWN
COUNT—Before Mr. Justice Hill.
The court sat at 10 o'clock this morning.
William Hay, 22 pitman, was charged with robbing
Daniel Kennedy of a silver watch, at Jarrow, on the
24h of December last.
Mr. Headlam prosecuted; Mr. Davison defended
the prisoner.

2th of December last.

Mr. Headlam prosecuted; Mr. Davison defended the prisoner.

On the 24th of December the prosecutor had been drinking at the Bee's wing public-house, in the Felling, and left about 12 o'clock at night. On his way home, the ground being very slippery, he fell down, and was assisted to his feet by the prisoner and three other men. They walked a short distance together, but the prosecutor feeling the prisoner's hand in his pocket, told him to take, it out, which he did. The men then endeavored to get the prosecutor to ge a lone way with them, but he refused, and walked away by himself. After having left the prisoner and the other men, he proceeded on his way home. When he had gene a short distanse, he was joined by a man named M'Gormand, who struck him a blow on the eye with a stick or "morgan rattler" without the least prevocation. The prisoner Hay then joined M'Gormand, and kept hold of the prosecutor's hands while the other robbed him of his watch and 15s. in silver.

Inspector Regers, by whom the prisoner was apprehended, stated that from information he received he west to the house of the Rev. John Kelly, a Roman Catholic priest, from whom he received a watch, which the prosecutor identified as his property.

The crier of the Court was about to administer the cent to the Rev. John Kelly, the next winces in the cent, when the reverend gentleman said, "May I, my lerd, address a few words to you?"